

APPENDIX A

% BEGINNING OF PSEUDO CODE

5 % compute scale factor A, and time constants a, b from physical system
 % parameters

$A = V_{\max} * K_t / (R_e * R_m + K_t * K_b) * 1 * k;$

10 $p1 = 1/J_m/I_e * (-I_e * R_m - R_e * J_m + \sqrt{I_e^2 * R_m^2 - 2 * R_e * R_m * I_e * J_m} + R_e^2 * J_m^2 - 4 * K_t * K_b * I_e * J_m) / 2;$

$p2 = 1/J_m/I_e * (-I_e * R_m - R_e * J_m - \sqrt{I_e^2 * R_m^2 - 2 * R_e * R_m * I_e * J_m} + R_e^2 * J_m^2 - 4 * K_t * K_b * I_e * J_m) / 2;$

15 $a = \max(-p1, -p2)$

$b = \min(-p1, -p2)$

% make initial guesses for step durations

20 $et1 = 1;$

$et2 = .005;$

$et3 = 1;$

% set maximum iteration count

25

$N_{\max} = 1000;$

for $j = 1:N_{\max}$

% save old values of step time intervals

30 $et3old = et3;$

```

et2old = et2;
et1old = et1;

% iterate for switch times using fixed voltage level Vmax
5
et3 = -log(1.0 / 2.0 - exp(-et1 * a) / 2 + exp(-et2 * a)) / a;
et2 = 1/b * log(2.0) + 3 * et3 - 1/b * log(2 * exp(1/A * b * X) * exp(et3
    * b) - sqrt(4.0) * sqrt(exp(1/A * b * X)) * exp(et3 * b) *
    sqrt(exp(1/A * b * X)+exp(et3 * b)^2 - 2 * exp(et3 * b))));
10
et1 = - (-2 * A * et2 + 2 * A * et3 - X) / A;

if norm([et3old - et3 et2old - et2 et1old - et1], inf) <= eps * 2
    break
end
15
if j==Nmax
    error(['error - failure to converge after ', num2str(Nmax), '
        iterations'])
end
end
20

% round up pulse duration to nearest sample interval,
% convert to intervals between steps to make sure that voltage
% requirements will not increase (beyond Vmax).

25
dt1=ceil((et1 - et2) / dt) * dt;
dt2=ceil((et2 - et3) / dt) * dt;
dt3=ceil((et3) / dt) * dt;

et123 = [et1, et2, et3]
30
% convert back to total step duration.

```

et1 = dt1 + dt2 + dt3;

et2 = dt2 + dt3;

et3 = dt3;

5 % In the following, the original constraints equations involving XF1, XF2,
 % and XF3 have been modified to include a variable voltage level applied
 at
 % each step (instead of the fixed maximum (+/-) Vmax).

10 % The original equations for XF1, XF2, and XF3 follow:
 % $XF_1(t_{end}) = V_0F_1(t_{end} - t_0) - 2V_0F_1(t_{end} - t_1) + 2V_0F_1(t_{end} - t_2)$
 % $XF_2(t_{end}) = V_0F_2(t_{end} - t_0) - 2V_0F_2(t_{end} - t_1) + 2V_0F_1(t_{end} - t_2)$
 % $XF_3(t_{end}) = V_0F_3(t_{end} - t_0) - 2V_0F_2(t_{end} - t_1) + 2V_0F_1(t_{end} - t_2)$

15 % And the modified equation including adjustable relative levels of
 voltage

 % L1, L2 and L3 are:

 % $XF_1(t_{end}) = L_1V_0F_1(t_{end} - t_0) - L_2V_0F_1(t_{end} - t_1) + L_3V_0F_1(t_{end} - t_2)$

 % $XF_2(t_{end}) = L_1V_0F_2(t_{end} - t_0) - L_2V_0F_2(t_{end} - t_1) + L_3V_0F_1(t_{end} - t_2)$

20 % $XF_3(t_{end}) = L_1V_0F_3(t_{end} - t_0) - L_2V_0F_2(t_{end} - t_1) + L_3V_0F_1(t_{end} - t_2)$

 % And the corresponding constraint equations are:

 % $XF_1(t_{end}) = \text{Finalpos}$

 % $XF_2(t_{end}) = 0$

25 % $XF_3(t_{end}) = 0$

 % Where all of the times indicated have discrete values, e.g.
 corresponding to

 % the controller update rate.

30

```

% It should be noted that after the digital switch times are fixed, the
constraint
% equations derived from the equations above form a linear set of
equations in
5 % the unknown relative voltage levels L1, L2 and L3 and any standard
linear
% method can be used to solve for the relative voltage levels. In the
equations
% for (L1, L2 and L3) that follow, the solution was obtained by algebraic
10 % means (and are not particularly compact.)

% compute new relative voltage step levels
% L1, L2 and L3 are nominally assigned to "1", "-2" and "+2",
respectively
15 s1 = X * (exp(-et3 * b) * exp(-et2 * a) + exp(-et3 * a) + exp(-et2 * b) - exp(-et2
    * b) * exp(-et3 * a) - exp(-et2 * a) - exp(-et3 * b));
s2 = 1 / (et2 * exp(-et1 * b) * exp(-et3 * a) + exp(-et2 * b) * et3 *
    exp(-et1 * a) - et2 * exp(-et3 * a) - et2 * exp(-et1 * b) - et3 *
    exp(-et1 * a) - exp(-et2 * b) * et3 + exp(-et3 * b) * et1 * exp(-et2 *
20 a) + exp(-et3 * a) * et1 + exp(-et2 * b) * et1 - exp(-et2 * b) * et1 *
    exp(-et3 * a) - et3 * exp(-et1 * b) * exp(-et2 * a) - exp(-et2 * a) *
    et1 - exp(-et3 * b) * et1 - exp(-et3 * b) * et2 * exp(-et1 * a) + et3 *
    exp(-et1 * b) + et2 * exp(-et1 * a) + exp(-et3 * b) * et2 + et3 *
    exp(-et2 * a)) / A;
25
L1 = s1 * s2;

s1 = 1 / (et2 * exp(-et1 * b) * exp(-et3 * a) + exp(-et2 * b) * et3 *
    exp(-et1 * a) - et2 * exp(-et3 * a) - et2 * exp(-et1 * b) - et3 *
30 exp(-et1 * a) - exp(-et2 * b) * et3 + exp(-et3 * b) * et1 *

```

```

exp(-et2 * a) + exp(-et3 * a) * et1 + exp(-et2 * b) * et1 -
exp(-et2 * b) * et1 * exp(-et3 * a) - et3 * exp(-et1 * b) *
exp(-et2 * a) - exp(-et2 * a) * et1 - exp(-et3 * b) * et1 - exp(-et3 *
b) * et2 * exp(-et1 * a) + et3 * exp(-et1 * b) + et2 * exp(-et1 * a) +
5 exp(-et3 * b) * et2 + et3 * exp(-et2 * a)) * X;
s2 = (exp(-et2 * b) * exp(-et1 * a) - exp(-et1 * a) - exp(-et2 * b) -
exp(-et1 * b) * exp(-et2 * a) + exp(-et1 * b) + exp(-et2 * a)) / A;
L3 = s1 * s2;

```

```

10 s1 = exp(-et1 * a) - exp(-et3 * a) + exp(-et3 * b) - exp(-et1 * b) -
exp(-et3 * b) * exp(-et1 * a) + exp(-et1 * b) * exp(-et3 * a);
s2 = X / (et2 * exp(-et1 * b) * exp(-et3 * a) + exp(-et2 * b) * et3 *
exp(-et1 * a) - et2 * exp(-et3 * a) - et2 * exp(-et1 * b) - et3 *
exp(-et1 * a) - exp(-et2 * b) * et3 + exp(-et3 * b) * et1 * exp(-et2 *
15 a) + exp(-et3 * a) * et1 + exp(-et2 * b) * et1 - exp(-et2 * b) * et1 * exp(-
et3 * a) - et3 * exp(-et1 * b) * exp(-et2 * a) - exp(-et2 * a) * et1 - exp(-et3 *
b) * et1 - exp(-et3 * b) * et2 * exp(-et1 * a) + et3 *
exp(-et1 * b) + et2 * exp(-et1 * a) + exp(-et3 * b) * et2 + et3 *
exp(-et2 * a)) / A;

```

```

20 L2 = s1 * s2;

% convert accumulated voltage steps to sequential voltage level
V1 = Vmax * (L1);
25 V2 = Vmax * (L1 + L2);
V3 = Vmax * (L1 + L2 + L3);

```

```

% END OF PSEUDO CODE

```

APPENDIX B

AREA .. SUM(I,A(I)) =E= 0;
VELOCITY(VINDX) .. VEL(VINDX) =E= VSCALE *
5 SUM(I\$(ORD(I) LE ORD(VINDX)), A(I));
POSITION .. SUM(I,VEL(I)) =E= FINALPOS * SCALEFACT;
VLIMITP(I) .. SUM(VINDX\$(ORD(VINDX) LE ORD(I)),A(I-
(ORD(VINDX)+1))*(VOLTS(VINDX)+KBACK*VSCALE))
=L= VOLTLIM;
10 VLIMITN(I) .. SUM(VINDX\$(ORD(VINDX) LE ORD(I)), A(I-
(ORD(VINDX)+1))*(VOLTS(VINDX)+KBACK*VSCALE))
=G= -VOLTLIM

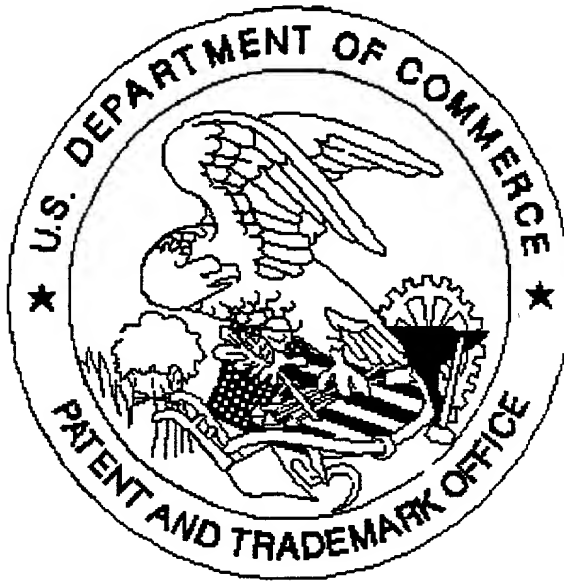
% A(I) are the current commands at time T(I) spaced equally at time DT.
15 % VOLTS(VINDX) is a table of voltages representing the unit pulse
response to
% a unit output in current command. VOLTLIM is the voltage limit at
saturation.

APPENDIX C

GOALPOS .. SUM(I,A(I)*MODELAA*DT) =E=FINALPOS;
MODE1(ILAST) .. SUM(I,-A(I)*MODELAA*MODELb/(MODELb-
5 MODELa)*(EXP(-MODELa*(T(ILAST)+DT-T(I)))
 -EXP(-MODELa*(T(ILAST)-T(I)))) =E= 0.0;
MODE2(ILAST) .. SUM(I,A(I)*MODELAA*MODELa/(MODELb-
 MODELa)*(EXP(-MODELb*(T(ILAST)+DT-T(I)))
 -EXP(-MODELb*(T(ILAST)-T(I)))) =E= 0.0;
10 DERIV1(J) .. 1000.0*SUM(I,A(I)*T(I)*EXP(ZETA(J)*W(J)*T(I))*
 SIN(WD(J)*T(I))) =E= 0.0 ;
 DERIV2(J) .. 1000.0*SUM(I,A(I)*T(I)*EXP(ZETA(J)*W(J)*T(I))*
 COS(WD(J)*T(I))) =E= 0.0 ;
15 % MODELAA is the mechanical gain of the system, MODELb, and MODELa
 % are the two time constants of the system in radians. One time constant is
 % associated with the L/R rise time of the motor inductance and the other is
 % the mechanical time constant of the rigid system. The A(I) are the voltages %
 which need to be determined. The T(I) are the times for each of the A(I).
20 % DT is the time spacing of the outputs. W(J) are the undamped flexible
 % modes, WD(J) are the damped flexible modes (in radians/s).

25

United States Patent & Trademark Office
Office of Initial Patent Examination -- Scanning Division



Application deficiencies found during scanning:

☒ Page(s) 4 of 4 of Transmittal were not present
for scanning. (Document title)

☐ Page(s) _____ of _____ were not present
for scanning. (Document title)

☐ *Scanned copy is best available.*